WASHINGTON

Call for a National Convention by the National Union Club.

The Convention to Assemble at Philadelphia on the 14th of August Next.

Delegates from All the States and Territories to be Present.

None but Loyal Men to be Admitted.

The Voice of the Sovereign People to be Heard in the Affairs of the Mation.

Further Developments in Regard to the Mexican Muddle.

Reported Secret Treaty Between Secretary Seward and Louis Napoleon.

Maximilian to be Permitted to Retain His Position.

The United States Government Not to Interfere With Him.

Virtual Abandonment of the Monroe Doctrine.

The Tax Bill Passed in the Senate and the Tariff Bill Reported in the House.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1866.

CALL FOR A NATIONAL CONVENTION BY THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB.

The following call has just been prepared and has the approval of gentlemen of prominence in addition to en of prominence in autoriore be appended. It may therefore be

regarding can or ought to dictate, control or influence the free and voluntary action of the States in the exercise of that right.

The maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic concerns according to its own judgment exclusively, subject only to the constitution of the United States, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, and the overthrow of that system, by usurpation in centralization of power in Congress, would be a revolution, dangerous to a republican government and destructive of liberty. Each House of Congress is made, by the constitution, the sole judge of its election returns and qualifications of its members, but the exclusion of loyal Senators and Representatives properly chosen and qualified under the constitution and laws, is unjust and revolutionary. Every patros should frown upon all these acts and proceedings everywhere, which can serve no other purpose than to rekindle the mimosities of war, and the effect of which upon our standing abroad, differing only in a degree, is injurious like war itself.

The purpose of the war having been to preserve the Union and the constitution by putting down the robellion, and the rebellion having been suppressed, all resistance to the authority of the general government being at an end and the war having ceased, war measures should also cease and should be followed by measures of peaceful administration, so that union, harmony and concord may be encouraged, and industry, commerce and the arts of peace revived and promoted; and the early restoration of all the States to the exerce of their constitutional powers in the national government is indispensably necessary to the strength and the defence of the republic and to the maintenance of the public credit.

All such electors in the thirty-six States and nine Terrestories of the constitution in the product of the public credit.

ernment is indispensably necessary to the strength and the defence of the republic and to the maintenance of the public credit.

All such electors in the thirty-six States and nine Territories of the United States, and in the District of Columbia, who, in a spirit of patriotism and love for the Union, can rise above personal and sectional considerations, and who desire to see a truly national Union Convention which shall represent all the States and Territories of the Union, assemble as friends and brothers under the national flag to hold counsel together upon the state of the Union and to take measures to avert possible dangers from the man, are specially requested to take part in the choice of such delegates. But no delegate will take a seat in such convention who does not loyally accept the national situation and cordially endorse the principle above set forth, and who is not attached in true allegiance to the constitution, the Union and the government of the United States.

A. W. RANDALL, President.

J. R. DOOLITTLE,

O. H. BROWNING,

EDGAR COWAN,

CHARLES KNAP,

SAMUEL FOWLER,

Executive Committee National Union Club.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1866.

We recommend the holding of the above convention, and endorse the call therefor.

JAWES DIXON.

T. A. HENDRICKS.

DANEL S. NOBETON.

J. W. NESMITH.

DEVELOPMENTS IN REGARD TO THE MEXICAN

DEVELOPMENTS IN REGARD TO THE MEXICAN

Some singular developments in regard to the Mexican muddle will not unlikely appear within a short time Becretary Seward has been playing a shrewd and deep game with Napoleon and Maximilian, the results of which are yet to appear, and the "uccess of which is contingent upon the nerve to be displayed by Maximilian. Upon the authority of prominent Senators I am enabled to anticipate the development of Mr. Seward's intrigues, and can now give you the officially accepted version of the plan. It is stated by promembers of the United States Senate fact that Mr. Seward has concluded a secret treaty or compact with Napoleon, by the terms of which the United States is debarred from now supporting Maximilian on his temporary throne now supporting Maximilian on his temporary throne. Mapoleon's plan for the withdrawal of the French troops is not to be questioned. Under the alleged secret treaty this is not effected; but in the meantime, provious to the withdrawal of these troops, the United States is to pursue a policy of strict nonintervention in Mexican affairs. Maximilian, being left thus untrammelled, is to shandon temporarily his schemes for the establishment of an empire, and, with the assistance of his army and with remarks. Maximilian to the strict of the strict of the second strict of the strict of t

his fortunes, is to become a candidate for the Presidency of the republic of Mexico, which, under similar influences to those exerted by Napoleon in securing the Presidency of the mock French republic, he will have little difficulty in securing. This, then, will give Maximilian control of a nominal republic on this continent, and will obviate many of the difficulties and embarrassments arising under his present anomalous position in that sountry. The advocacy and adoption of the Monroe doctrine by the United States government will be impotent to affect his position as President. This is the first step in the programme. The second is easily guessed. It is simply to follow Napoleon's example, and on securing the pacification of the country under a republican form of government, and, winning the confidence of the people, by a grand coup d'étad, declare himself Emperor, and establish his power under more favorable auspices than now present themselves. All thus is believed to be a plan to which Mr. Seward has assented. It will be perceived that its successful accomplishment depends almost solely upon the possession by Maximillian of courage and steadiness. It is yet to be seen whether he possesses these qualities to a sufficient extent to insure success. It is not altogether improbable that the Senate will at an early day call upon Mr. Seward for informasuccess. It is not altogether improbable that the Senate will at an early day call upon Mr. Seward for information in regard to this plot. Such a proceeding has already been hinted at.

Governors Swann, Cox and Morton are understood to now here doubt whether Governor Brownlow can get a

THE SOUTHERN HOMESTEAD BILL APPROVED. The President has approved the bill for the disposal of the public lands for homestead actual settlement in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida; and also the bill appropriating \$368,500 to reimburse the State of West Virginia for moneys expended in enrolling, equipping and paying the military forces to aid in suppressing the rebellion,

THE FISHERIES. Sir Frederick W. A. Bruce, the British Minister to this government, by an official note of the 24th instant ad-dressed to the Secretary of State, announced that the agreed that the possession of a license issued by Canada to fish shall entitle the holder, during the season of 1866, to fish in the waters of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, as well as in those of Canada: the holder of a licens if any such shall be issued, being entitled to fish in Canadian waters. This notification is supplemental to one issued early in June, in which it was stated that R. Petter, Esq. (P. Fortier, Esq., is the correct name), commanding the Canadian government vessel, La Canadienne, employed in protecting the fisheries, was authorized to issue fishery licenses on the payment of fifty cents per ton measurement of the vessel to which they were granted, to remain in force during the

THE NAVAL OFFICE AT NEW YORK. New York is still held in abeyance. Thurlow Weed left to day for New York, hawing, it is said, a cured assurances that the appointment would not be immediately made. It now candidate, though with no great prospect of success. The friends of General John A. Dix have also presented bis

THE NEW YORK BANKERS AND CONGRES

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT IN RELATION TO THE ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT OF AMERICAN CITIZENS IN IRELAND.

The President to-day sent to the House a message, in answer to a resolution calling for information in regard to the arrest and imprisonment, in Ireland, of American upon the subject. The latter says he has the hoper to United States who, according to the information in the department, have been arrested since the recent suspen-sion of the Habeas Corpus act in that country. Pursu-ant to the instructions of the department, the United States Minister at London and consuls of the United States in Ireland have made such representation to the British authorities in regard to the cases of persons that they have been released, except two, who were held for they have been released, except two, who were held for trial upon grounds supposed to be sufficient by the judi-cial authorities. It is believed, however, that in conse-quence of the aforesaid representations even the two persons referred to, one of whom is a Colonel Burke,

have been set at liberty before the present time.

The following are the names of those held in arrest in Dublin:—Maurice McGrath, Lieutenant Colone! John W. Byron, late Major of Eighth New York Volunteers; George Archdeacon, Michael O'Bierle, late captain in Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, Timothy D. McEnist, John Fouvring, Burke Kirnan McDonald, James Bible, late captain in United States army; John H. Gleason, Michael Duffy, Daniel J. Maykins, James Smith, of Ohio; John A. Comerford, of Massachusetta; Frank Lesle, Wm. Mackers, native of Pennsylvania; Edward Morley. native of Pennsylvania; Cornelius Healy, Thos. Hynes. Beld in arrest at Belfast:—Captain O'Byrne, John Dunn. Daniels. Held at Tipperary :- Thomas E. Blackwell.

ARBITRARY INPRISONMENT BY THE WAS DEPART-

Some severe charges were made to-day, on the floor of the House, against an unnamed Bureau of the War De-partment, upon which a special Committee of investiga-tion was appointed, with authority to send for persons and papers. It appears that a private soldier, on detailed duty at the headquarters of some of the brigades of our army, at Andersonville, Ga., but summer, took the trouble to make a list of all federal soldiers byried there, and mark their graves. On the return of the roldier to this city he loaned the of the soldier to this city he some interest in the list so made to a party here who paid him several hundred deliars for the privilege of copying it, but never returned the original. The War Department, or some bureau thereof, demanded the list, and in default of obtaining it arrested the soldier, tried, convicted him and sent him to prison for a term of years. An appeal was made to the President in his behalf, who referred the case to the Bureau of Military Justice. That Bureau returned the appeal to the President, recommending non-intervention in the matter. The case now comes up on a numerously signed petition to Congress from the friends and neighbors of the soldier.

THE DISLOYALTY CASE OF M'GHAW VS. CLEPHANE— THE LATTER MULCTED IN THE SUM OF THREE

THOUSAND DOLLARS.
In the Circuit Court for this district an action In the Circuit Court for this district an action was brought by McGhaw against Mr. Clephane to recover damages for an aleged libelious publication, charging the plaintiff with disloyalty and with being a secession sympathizer, &c., alleged to have been written and delivered to Mr. Dana, then Assistant Secretary of War. The plaintiff, at the time, was in the employ of the War Department, and was dismissed from such employment in consequence of Mr. Clephane's letter. The case has been brought to a close, the jury awarding damages to Mr. McGhaw in the sum of \$3,000.

The prize money on account of the capture of the steamer Pet by the United States ship Monigomery, amounting to about sixty thousand dollars, will be ready for distribution by the Fourth Auditor about the lat of

DESCRIPTION FROM THE PRIGATE SUSQUESTANNAL Pourts auditor as deserters from the friend Science Charges are said to have been presented at the State Department affecting the private conduct of ex-Major General Kilpatrick, Minister to Chile. It is announced that the Secretary of State will immediately investigate

The Levée Commissioners of Louisiana have been as-sured that four hundred and sixty thousand dollars addi-

APPOINTMENTS.

James B. Andrews has been appointed consul to Valencia. William S. Moseley and John D. Stevenson, of Missouri, and A. S. Williams, of Michigan, are appointed Commissioners to audit the claims of the State of Missouri souri for expenses incurred in arming, equipping and THE TARIFF BILL.

The Tariff bill was reported to the House to-day and ordered to be printed and made the special order for Thursday next and from day to day until disposed of.

The Tarist bill was reported to the House to-day and ordered to be printed and made the special order for Thursday next and from day to day until disposed of. The following are some of the provisions of the bill—On cotton, raw or unmanufactured, — cents per pound. On all manufactures of cotton, except juans, denius, drillings, bedtickings, ginghafus, plaids, cottonades, panialoon stuffs, corset jeans, coutils, Marseilles, sateens and goods of like description and similar use, not bleached, colored, stained, painted or printed, five cents per square yard; if bleached, painted or printed, five and a half couts per square vard; if colored, stained, painted or printed, five and a half cents per square vard; and in addition thereto ten per cent ad valorem; provided, that all others above described exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, or weighing less than five ounces to the square yard, shall pay ten per cent ad valorem in addition to the foregoing rates; on all cotton jeans, denius, drillings, bedtickings, ginghams, plaids, cottonades, pantaloon stuff, corset jeans, coutils, Marseilles, sateens and goods of like discription or for similar use, if unbleached, six end one-half cents per square yard; ir colored, stained, palnted or printed, six and one-half cents per square yard and fifteen per cent ad valorem; for olored, stained, palnted or printed, six and one-half cents per square yard and fifteen per cent ad valorem; if bleached, six and one half cents per square foot in addition to the foregoing rates; and provided for the warp and filling, shall pay one cent per square ward; ir colored, stained, palnted or printed. On honiery, shirts and drawers, and on knit goods made wholly of cotton, not otherwise provided for, thirty cents per po nd and thirty-five per cent ad valorem; if bleached, or at less than forty five, per cent ad valorem; is constituted, and on knit goods made wholly of cotton, not otherwise provided for which silk shall be a component material or chief va centum ad valorem, on lead, in pigs or bars, 3 cents per pound, and on lead ore 2% cents per pound; on cannet coal, \$1.50 per ton; on all bituminous coal, 50 cents per ton; on coke and culim of coal, 25 per centum ad valorem; on wines of all kinds valued at not over 25 cents per gallon, ocost of cask included, 40 cents per gallon; valued at over 25 cents and not over \$1 per gallon, \$1 per gallon and 25 per centum ad valorem; ale, porter and beer, 50 cents per gallon; on cigars, cracertas and cherocots of all kinds, \$3 per pound, and in addition thereto 50 per centum advalorem; on salt in sacks, barrols and contexpack, \$2 cents per 100 pounds; on salt, in salt, in bulk, 30 cents per 100 pounds; on salt, in salt, in bulk, 30 cents per 100 pounds; on salt, in bulk, 30 cents per 100 pounds; on salt, in bulk, 30 cents per 100 pounds; on salt, in bulk, 30 cents per 100 pounds; on salt, in bulk, 30 cents per 100 pounds; on salt, in bulk, 30 cents per 100 pounds; on salt, in bulk, 30 cents per 100 pounds; on salt, in bulk, 30 cents per 100 pounds; on salt, in bulk, 30 cents per 100 pounds; on salt, in bulk, 30 cents per 100 pounds; on salt, in bulk, 30 cents per 100 pounds; on salt, in bulk, 30 cents per 100 pounds; on salt, in bulk, 30 cents per 100 pounds; on salt, in bulk, 30 cents per 100 pounds; on salt, in bulk, 30 cents per 100 pounds; on salt, in bulk, 30 cents per 100 pounds; on salt, 30 per cent ad valorem; on salt, in salt, 30 per cent ad valorem; on salt, 30 per cent ad valorem; on salt, 30 per cent ad valorem; on india subber shoes and boots, and all manufactures of india rubber not herein provided for, 50 per cent ad valorem; on india subber shoes and boots, and all manufactures of india rubber not herein provided for, 50 per cent ad valorem; on india subber shoes and boots, and all manufactures of india rubber not herein provided for, 50 per cent ad valorem; on herein contains of all kinds, 31 per pound ad valorem; on herein contains of all kinds, and parts of unders, condiate of all kinds, 32 per gallon

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Pirat Seaston.

ILNATE.

Washington, June 25, 1866.

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the bill to extend section four of an act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending Jone 30, 1866.

The fourth section referred to relates to provisions granting three months' pay proper to officers upon final dacharge. The amendment of this section extends the benefit of it to officers in service March 3, 1865, or who were mostered out of discharged honorapis after that

benefit of it to officers in service March 3, 1866, or who were mustered out or discharged honorably after that date. The Committee's amendment now proposes to insert the 2th day of April for that date.

FULLY PARK AND PRESENTATION ASSESSED.

Mr. POLARN, (rep.) of Vi., offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire whether a tract of land of about three hundred and fifty acres adjoining or very near the caty of Washington can be obtained at a reasonable price for a public park and a Presidential mannon, which was adopted.

EMERCHARMST OF THE PIECE MICHIGAN CAVAINT FOR TANSFORTATION.

Mr. CHINGER, (rep.) of Mich., presented a petition from the men of the First Michigan cavairy, who state they were no strend out of the service in Utab, and had to referre bloom as their own expenses. They ask to be

the Committee on the Judiciary had inquired how much money would be taken out of the Treasury under this bill.

Mr. Polland said the committee had not made that inquiry. No matter what the amount was, he thought the government ought to pay it. It only contemplated the payment of loyal men.

Mr. Howano hoped the bill would not pass. The selzare of propperty in the South was one of the necessities of the war, and the law of nations compelled robel communities as well as rebels to pocket their losses. It was vain to expect that the loyal people of the United States would bear any part of such losses.

Mr. TRUBULL, (rop.) of It!, said he would oppose as strongly as Mr. Howard the payment of loyal men, and only such were proposed to be paid by this bill.

Mr. HOWARD said he was opposed to paying anybody in the robel States, loyal or disloyal.

Mr. TRUBULL, thought a loyal man in the South ought to be paid even more promptly than a loyal man in the North.

Mr. Shenman moved to strike out the following pro-

That section six of the act of March 3, 1865, entitled "An act to provide national revenue to support the generalized and pay the litterest on the public debt, and for other partial and pay the litterest on the public debt, and for other partial state the enacting clause, and inserting in lies, thereof the following:—That every National Benship secondaria, Siale Bank or State Banking Association shall give a tax of the per centum on the amount of notes of any person, state Bank or State Banking Association used for circulation and Jud out by them after the list day of July, 1867, and such has shall be assessed and paid in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Controllations of Internal Reviews.

Mr. Summas subsequently modified his amountment so as to have the above section in the bill, but to substitute the last of July, 1866, for the lest of Asgust, 1867, Adopted.

Mr. ERMENDE, (rep.) of Vt., moved to change the tax on coston from two cents to three cents per pound, which was disagreed to—year 6, pays 20. Massra. Chandler, Edmunds, Poland, Trambuil and Wade voted in the affirmative.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Waservoros, Jone 25, 1869.

THE TANIFF SILL

Mr. Mossell, (rep.) of Vt., from the Committee on Ways and Mesos, reported a bill amendatory of the Tariffact, which was read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

It was ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Thursday next, from day to day until dis-

Resolutions increasing the salaries of several clerks and employes of the House were offered and adopted, with a provise that the increase shall apply only to the present Congress.

REPORTED OUTRAGES OF NORTHERNERS IN GROSPICA.

Mr. PERHAM, (rep.) of Me., offered a preamble and re-solution reciting the outrages committed on citizens of Maine in the State of Georgia, and requesting the President to inform the House whether the personal rights of nitizens of the United States are sufficiently protected in

dent to inform the House whether the personal rights of citizating the United States are sufficiently protected in the States recently in rebellion.

The morning bour having expired, the resolution went over until Monday next.

Mr. Wassenram, (rep.) of Ill., introduced a joint resolution in relation to monuments in the National Cometry, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, with leave to report at any time. Manual Control of the Committee on Military Affairs, with leave to report at any time. Military Affairs, with leave to report at any time. Military Affairs, with leave to report at any time. Military Affairs, with leave to report at any time. Military Affairs, with leave to report at any time. Military Affairs, with leave to report at any time. Military Affairs, with leave to report the committee on Elections, made a report the case of Boyd axinst Kelse, from the Fourth Congressional district of Military, closing with a resolution that Mr. Kelse, the stitling member, is entitled to retain his seat. The report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hale, (rep.) of N. Y., offered a resolution in reference to the case of Dormance Atwater, late a private in the United States army and a prisoner of war at Andersonville, where he was detailed to keep the death record, and secured the only complete list of the dead, and who expectionarily sold a copy of the same to the War Department for three hundred dollars and a electablic, and who was afterwards tried by a court marrial, sectonced and imprisoned, on the charge of largery, for having reposates to Committee on Military Affairs to impair into the testimony, findings and sectonce of such court marrial, and to Simon to the election of his own property. The resolution instructs the Committee on Military Affairs to impair into the testimony, findings and sectones of such court marrial, and to Simon the Military of the property of the propert

and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. McRees, (rep.) of Cal., introduced a bill granting lands to and in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad in Galifornia to Portland, Oregon. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

PENSISSENT OF CHIEFS.

Mr. WIISON, (rep.) of Iows, introduced a bill to punish certain crimes in relation to the public securities and currency, and for other purposes. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Judiclary.

EVENSUS SESSIONS NEXT WINE GRIFFIT P.

Mr. BENER asked leave to offer a resolution assigning the evening of Monday next and the succeeding evenings to the business of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, but objection was made.

RELIEF BILL.

river, and to declare the same a post road. Read twice and referred to the Post Office Committee.

Mr. Donnmary introduced a joint resolution for the relief of fleedainth Moore How. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Moonman, (rep.) of Pa., introduced a bill to further extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Judiclary.

Mr. Brownel, (rep.) of Cal., introduced a bill to establish certain mail routes in the State of California. Read twice, and referred to the Post Office Committee.

Mr. Brownels, declared to the Post Office Committee.

Mr. Brownels, and leave to offer a resolution instructing the Post Office Committee to Inquire into the expediency of re-establishing the Southern overland mail route from San Francisco, via Les'Angelos, to Memphis.

Mr. Allenos, (rep.) of Iows, objected, and the resolution was not received.

Bills.

Bills.

The first simmediment, reducing the appropriation for the continuencies of the army from \$250,000 to \$100,000. The second sumediment, articing from the built the provise that no money should be paid to the Hillinch Company for tempoperation of troops, was a first to the company and the paid to the Hillinch Company for tempoperation of troops, was a first to the provise of the provise that no money should be paid to the Hillinch Company for tempoperation of troops, was a first to the provise of th

Bryrato, June 25, 1806.
A tornado parand over this city this afternoon about average of the process of average and increase develops and carrollage accept buildings, locioding the United States Express Company's readers and insely injuring Mr Thomas Goods, swarmer. The roof of Kreel in Hall and Acade was purious destroyed. Several narrows were injured and two was removable billed.

NAVY BULLETIN.

JUNE 18—Boatswain Issae T. Choste, from duty at the Noriolk Navy Yard and ordered to the steamer Madawaska, Acting Assistant Surgeon George L. Sungason, from the steamer Chicopee and ordered to the construction of the steamer Chicopee, Maie T. W. Bonsail, from the steamer Chicopee, Maie T. W. Bonsail, from the teamer Chicopee, Mare T. W. Bonsail, from the receiving ship New Hampshire and granted leave of absence, Second Assistant Engineer E. W. Clark, from the steamer Chattanooga and placed on sick leave of absence, PLACED ON WAITING ORDERS.

JUNE 18—Second Assistant Engineer Samuel Gragg.

APPOINTMENT REVOKED.

JUNE 18—Maie Edward I. Estabrook, May 9; Acting Third Assistant Engineer Horace B. Stendman, July 21, 1866.

JUNE 18—Midshipmen L G. Spalding and Geo. Mills.

ARRIVAL OF THE SUPPLY STRAMER MASSACHUSETTS.

The United States supply steamer Massachusetts, Captain Norton, from Pensacola June 13, and Charleston
22d, arrived at this port yesterday. The following is ber
list of officers;—Charles Norton, Acting Volunteer Lieuteaant Commanding; Philemon. Inckerson, Acting Master and Pilot; Andrew Jackson, John Lowrie, Robert
Densmore, E. J. Maithand, Acting Eusigns and Executive
Officers; W. Parks and H. G. Davis, Mates, Linneus
Fussel, Acting Assistant Surgeon: Jared Linsly, Acting
Assistant Paymaster; Augustus Clapp. Acting First Assistant Engineer; J. B. Safford, John Mulready, Charles

H. Clift and D. D. Fennell, Acting Second Assistant Engineers.

Henry Litchfield, Third Assistant Engineer accepts the property of the Comment of the Comment

It is well known that the cotton growing regions of he South have recently been visited with severe storms; but perhaps it is not known how very destructive they have proved. In Tennessee the long-continued rains have prevented the cultivation of cotton, while the same is true of Alabama, Musilssippi, Louisiana, Ar-kaness and Texas, with the addition that in many sections of the . States the floods have entirely sub ted and overgro

rgro ith young cotton-wood trees from fe. b. Near Skipworth Landinz Miss, fields cotton may be seen, little injured thivated, and others like them just below agh the best are from two to four

fire, to wagons.

The Turt. Morney, June 26-March \$500, mile heats, best three

In fee, to wagoin.

If Woodrell named in g. Plumber Boy, Received forfest,

If Tuttle named it g. Dabdy.

Considerable according was done before the driver of
bandy concluded to pay forfest. He assortained to a
certainty that Plumber Boy had the most speed by telair
on the quarter stretch before he give up his mostey.

Lady Emmis and Shark are announteed in trix two mile
beaus under the saddle, for \$2,000, this shermon, at the
above nourse. It will be remaindered that in their match
at mile heate three weeks any flux's win after the
ascere heats, and then the defeat of Lady Emma was
attributed more to the rider than to a wast of speed on
the part of the mare. She will have another locker of
the part of the mare.